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Third and Jefferson streets.

It is the testimony of Mr. Breckinridge which has ruined him; and compared with Its ruin, a verdict of money damage is onsequence

If the silverites will but turn and slaughter the Wilson bill in revenge for the veto of the seigniorage bill they would show better sense when in anger than when under normal conditions.

That a prominent member of Parliament should take occasion to make a long speech favoring bimetallism as greatly needed by Great Britain is a significant indication of the drift of public sentiment.

As a matter of fact, Mrs. Lease had very small and a very frigid audience in Boston Music Hall, but in Kansas she tells the papers otherwise. Mrs. Lease always takes an optimistic view of her perform-

The Coxey crowd reached Pennsylvania yesterday, and are said to have shown great enthusiasm on crossing the State line and leaving Ohio behind. They will not be as well treated in Pennsylvania as they

Is it a reason that the official who has county of \$60,000 should escape punishment because he had not been sworn in for a second term when he ran away? Did he not steal \$60,000, and is not stealing \$60,000 an offense to be punished, no matter when the crime was committed? Are the laws for the protection of lawbreakers?

The establishment of a washboard factory in Indiana should not be hailed by the Democratio press as a sign of a generai revival of industries. Washboards are always in demand, and never more so than in this year of Democratic hard times when so many women have to take in washing to support husbands whose occupation is

When a sick person has pneumonia and gleeplessness he cannot be cured by overcoming his insomnia; so when the business and industry of the country is weighted fears of a general revolution of the tariff system and the coinage of the seigniorage, the removal of the uneasiness caused by the latter will not lessen the effects of the more serious disease.

The president of the Liquor Dealers' Association in New York State has been addressing the municipal reformers of that "improved saloon," which eliminates offensive characters, refuses orders from minors and intoxicated persons and those whose dress and appearance indicate that the applicant is too poor to afford a grink. The "improved saloon" would be great reformer if run on such rules.

Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, is largely responsible for the rioting and bloodshed in that State. The law which he is trying to enforce and which he was mainly instrumental in having passed is an odious one, and his method of enforcing it has made it more so. Although it is a very inquisitorial law, it can hardly be possible that it authorizes the Governor's constabulary spies to enter private houses and cellars in the search after intoxicating liquor. He has shown himself a very arbitrary and indiscreet executive, and unless he changes his methods there is likely to be more

Prenderwast's violent attack on the failer was cited as evidence of his insanity, and no doubt he intended it to be used as such. A couple of days in a dungeon apparently insanity, for on Friday evening he sent a message to the jailer that he wanted to see him, and when the jailer appeared the convict said, "I desire to offer an apology for my actions on Tuesday. I am sorry for what I did." And with this penitent apology he asked to be sent back and promised to behave himself. A few hours of solltary confinement or a generous dousing with cold water will always cure such insanity as Pren-

Arthur Silva White, whoever he may wrong when he assumes, as he Joes in a nine-page article in the North American Review, that "the welfare of the United States is bound up in the maintenance of the British empire," and advocates an Angio-American alliance. The people of the United States want no alliance with any European government, much less with Great Britain. We have taken care of ourselves over a century, always with Great Britain hostile to our prosperity and secretly arrayed against us in our greatest peril. Mr. Arthur Silva White seems to have become the residuary legatee of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's Anglo-Saxon nation.

There has been an excited canvass among the Republicans of the New York

University. It was in keep or precedent that the member chos be of the Catholic Courch. Then arose a contention as to the mar The Catholic dignitaries in New York, led by the archbishop, were opposed to Father Malone, a priest who kept the stars and stripes flying from the spire of his church during the war and is now a strong friend of the public school system. It is stated that the liberal wing of the hierarchy, represented by Archbishop Ireland, favored the selection of Father Malone. On the other hand, it was asserted that the selection of Malone would offend 75,000 Catholics who are Republicans; nevertheless, the Republican caucus nominated Father Malone.

ANARCHY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

To-day South Carolina furnishes the spec-

tacle of a large part of the people in revolt against the State government. In trying to enforce his dispensary law, under which the State has monopolized the liquor traffic and has made lawbreakers of all individuals who attempt to sell, Governor Tillman has arrayed a large part of the people against him. His officers are being hunted for their lives as negroes are hunted in that State. The militia, or all of it that is available, has disbanded and practically joined the insurgents. The State dispensaries have been seized by mobs and the liquors destroyed. Excited citizens do not hesitate declare that they would like good majority. Tillman is of the freak Governors that the people in half a dozen States have persisted in choosing. A violent and reckless man, leader and organizer of the white ignorance on the farms of South Carolina, he has proved irresistible at the polls, defeating and humiliating the old aristocracy which inaugurated ballot-box fraud as the basis of government. He has kept South Carolina in turmoil for three years. He has defled the United States courts, ignored laws and played the demagogue and dictator. And now the people who seem to possess the greater intelligence have risen to overthrow his authority and with force to violate a law which makes the seller of liquors a State employe. The officers engaged in enforcing the law have fled for their lives, and the State's property and its keepers have been thrown into the streets. If this is not anarchy, it is its younger brother. It would be something appalling if those engaged in it were not of the best element in the State, or controlled by Such resistance to the enforcement of the law, and such organized force to destroy State property and kill State officers by the so-called dangerous classes in the large cities would fill the country with alarm. South Carolina seems to be suffering the penalty of the wanton overthrow of suffrage a few years ago and the subsequent lawlessness exhibited in the murder and

THE PATHOLOGICAL NOVEL.

outrage of colored people.

Some years ago Mr. W. D. Howells complained, in one of the graceful essays with which he now and then favors the public, that the scope and genius of English and American novelists were circumscribed because, through the force of conventional opinion, they were compelled to write with an audience of young persons before their eyes and to make the character of their work innocuous accordingly. Mr. Howells was not the first writer of fiction to assert that his pen and his art were dominated and hampered by the bread-and-butter Miss, but as the author of the gentle romance of "Their Wedding Journey" and its unexciting successors had never been suspected of a wish to depict a more risky situation than the eluding of a chaperon by a bold young woman bent on meeting ineligible lover, his complaint made the greater impression. It has remained a matter of wonder in curious minds as to what subjects this author would deal with if he were once free from the rule of the schoolgirl, but inasmuch as he has eulogized the realism of Tolstoi and Zola in a manner that breathes of hopeless envy, the inference is that he would, under such circumstances, touch upon very daring topics. If, as seems likely from the sweet and harmless tales he continues to turn out, he has not discovered that the situation he objected to no longer exists, it is time his attention was called to the matter. His opportunity has now arrived. He is free to write upon any topic he may choose and be no longer held in check by the Young Person. The way has been prepared for him by writers more adventurous than though the most of them are women. The Young Person has been defled and quered. Themes but lately tabooed not only in reputable English fiction, but in polite society, are handled by these authors with a freedom which leaves nothing to be desired by the most ardent disciple of the Tolstoi cult, and the stories are received and read by all classes. When Thomas Hardy wrote "Tess" he did not allow himself to be hampered by conventionalities, but the author of the "Heavenly Twins," the author of "The Superfluous Woman," the author of "Ships that Pass in the Night," and half a dozen more who might be named, have gone a degree beyond him and have taken their inspiration from Tolstoi and Zola rather than from their fellow-countryman. These women have manifested a curious taste for pathological detail in developing the great moral purpose on which their novels are based. When the readers of "Anna Karenina" were taken with the physician and nurse into the birth chamber to witness the agonies of maternity, and the public was introduced by Zola to the hideous products of vice, Victor and his associates in "Money," it seemed that the limit had been reached in this line, but Sarah Grand goes further in this species of realism when

she gives a diagnosis of a malady unnam-

able among refined people. "Ships that

Pass in the Night" may be broadly char-

acterized as a study of tuberculosis. The

"Superfluous Woman" is taken through a

lingering course of hysteria, and as a re-

sult of the "sins of the father," symptoms

of which are set forth with much particularity, she bring into the world a family irt, for she are s into "David milli-millionaire variety, sucking the blood of the masses, is a myth.

a wholly unnecessary case of cancer and traces its deadly course with apparent enjoyment. More surprising than all, Miss Wilkins, dainty, delicate Miss Wilkins, is affected by the prevailing literary tendency. In her latest story, besides touching with startling realism upon an episode commonly spoken of in whispers in actual life, she describes the phenomena of heart disease from its early development to the death of the victim with an exactness that must delight the soul of medical man. The art of these novels may be questioned; there is no question whatever as to their offensiveness, but it must be acknowledged that they now occupy the field and have made the way clear for Mr. Howells. Whatever he wishes to say he at liberty to say without regard to the schoolgirl. It may be worth while to suggest to him that in case he desires to treat of disease he should lose no time in selecting his allment, else his choice may limited. As yet some maladies have no been made features of fiction; smallpox, for instance, and grip and appendicitis, but they are not likely to be left long untouched. The reading public does not pine for this sort of literature, but it is helpless and can only look upon the vagaries of the modern novelist with wonder and apprehension, and resign itself to the next possibility with what patience it may.

INTENSITY OF AMERICAN LIFE. Serenity and repose are two mental attributes which not only add to the comfort and happiness of those possessing them, but

have a pleasing influence upon those with

whom the possessors come in contact. They

re traits which it is most desirable to

cultivate, but under the conditions of mod-

ern life none is so difficult of cultivation.

From the time the child is out of his cra-

ile until he is at the end of his years

he is under a nervous and mental strain

which leaves him no time or opportunity for tranquil living. Unless he is exceptionally favored by circumstances, or unusually blessed by nature with resisting power, the world drives him from the beginning to the close of his career. School education, from the kindergarten to the post-graduate university course, is a forcing process, with no leisure provided for an adjustment and classification of the vast umble of information acquired. More or less calm contemplation of the knowledge gained is necessary for the proper ripening of the mind. Assimilation and not accumulation of facts means wisdom, but it accumulation only which is apparently the chief object of educational methods. Good digestion, either mental or physical, involves a measure of rest and quiet; without them dyspepsia results. It is undoubtedly the dyspeptic effect of ill-digested learning that accounts for the vast number and variety of cranks constantly coming to notice throughout the country. This crop is sure to be larger so long as the effort to teach the rising generation a smattering of everything under the sun is continued and no time is given for establishing the proper relations of facts and conditions. But schools are not alone to blame; the overcrowding, the pushing and haste and eager strain are a part of the nineteenth century spirit of unrest. Schools give vacations, but the children have no relief from pressure. Just now the Indianapolis schools are beginning an intermission a week, but a great number of the children will not have the healthful relaxation of play nor the equally salutary discipline of labor. They will attend afternoon and evening entertainments, they will take part in plays and other performances for the benefit of some benevolent cause or other; organizations, religious and otherwise, will call for their services; they will be in a state of excitement, will lose sleep and rest, and will reach the end of the week with a distinct loss of nervous force and no compensatory good. No doubt they enjoy these things, but they would equally enjoy simpler and less taxing pleasures and occupations were no others offered. In a past generation opportunities for education were limited, school terms were short and intervals between were long, but in them the students had few distractions and abundant time in which to make the knowledge they gained all their own. The men and women of power who came of that process testified to its merit. There is at least room for doubt whether the present system will bring so excellent a result, but, at all events, the school methods and outside conditions give promise that the coming American will be even more nervous, emotional and hungry for excite-

ment than any of his ancestors. OWNERSHIP OF MORTGAGES.

The total mortgage indebtedness in thirtythree States and Territories, as ascertained by the Census Bureau in 1890, was \$4,935,455,-896, of which \$1,686,272,279 is on acres or farms and \$3,249,183,614 is on lots and buildings or city property, in distinction from rural values-a fact which should silence the calamityites who maintain that the farmers are the great mortgage bearers of the country if they had the capacity to grasp facts. On the basis of the debt in the thirty-three States and Territories, the total mortgage indebtedness of the United States was \$7,100,000,000 in 1890. In comparison with other countries the mortgage indebtedness, in comparison with the value of the property, is low, only 181/2 per cent. One-half of the property of the country is free from incumbrance, while the remainder is subject to a debt of 35 or 40 per cent.

Who hold these mortgages? So persistently have demagogues and calamityites, some of whom, like Hamlin Garland, affect literature, declared that a grasping money power in the East, composed of many-times millionaires, own all the mortgages of the country, that it seems quite impossible to eracicate the falsehood. The special census investigation in seventeen counties in five Western and Southern States, including Kansas, shows that 59 per cent. of the aggregate number of mortgages were held in 1890 by residents of the respective States, and that 48 per cent, of the aggregate value of these mortgages were owned in the States where the property was located. If

SEE FOLLOWING COPY

More elaborate attempts to ascertain ownership of mortgages by statistical reaus have been consolidated, as follows: Mortgages held by 171 fire insurance com panies, \$41,937,522; by 36 life insurance com-panies, \$328,852,856; by 5,860 building and loan associations, \$496,928,405; by 643 mutual savings banks, \$602,734,720; by 416 stock savings banks, \$112,097,856; by 3,191 State banks, \$45,-025,576; by 1,161 private banks, \$13,782,512; by 168 loan and trust companies, \$55,098,822; other mortgage companies, \$51,627,531-total \$1,748,085,800. To the foregoing are added as estimates \$100,000,000 of mortgages held by English debenture companies, \$35,000,000 by other trust companies, and \$35,000,000 more by other life and fire insurance companies and benefit societies, making a total of \$170,000,000, which, added to the above total, makes \$1,918,085,800.

Deduct this grand total (\$1,918,085,800) from the total of mortgages above stated (\$7,100, 000,000) and there remains \$5,182,000,000, which must be supposed to be held by private persons in the United States. It is fair assume that one-half of these mortgages owned by individuals, \$5,182,000,000, or \$2,-591,000,000, are owned in New York, Pennsylvania and the New England States. If the ratio obtained by the census investigation in seventeen counties, namely, that 48 per cent, of the aggregate amount of mortgages are held in the States where the property is located, we should have 48 per per cent. of the other half owned at home, or \$1,244,000,000, which, added to the half owned in the Eastern States where located, and the total held by local investors, would be \$3,835,000,000. This would leave the amount held by nonresident individual mortgage holders \$1,347,000,000. The recapitulation would be as follows:

Mortgages held by savings banks. insurance companies, etc \$1,778,000,000 Mortgages held by local investors and capitalists...... 3,835,000,000 Nonresident investors holding individual mortgages..... Held by American loan and

trust companies...... 140,000,00 Total\$7,100,000,000 Thus it appears that 10 per cent, of the nortgages in the United States are owned by savings banks, 7 per cent. by building and loan associations, 5 per cent. by insurance companies, 55 per cent. by local nvestors who have, in most cases, made the loans or sold the property and taken the mortgages themselves, and about 18 per cent. by nonresident investors. The loans f savings banks and building and loan associations, constituting one-eighth of the whole, are the loans of people of small neans. The loans of life insurance companies are made with the money paid in by nundreds of thousands of people of small means, and out of the earnings of that money are paid the policies of \$1,000, \$2,000 \$5,000 and \$10,000 which represent the life arnings of men who, when they die, leave o dependent families. A large portion of the mortgages held in the States where the roperty is located is the aggregate of thousands of small estates which have been urned into money and loaned, and constitute the lean support of widows and orphans. Thus the bulk of mortgages are wned by the masses, and "the life-blood sucking millionaire of Wall street" is not

THE NEW IOWA TEMPERANCE LAW.

The general public outside Iowa have been

dependent chiefly upon brief telegraphic notices of the new Iowa temperance law, and these have often been contradictory, each partaking more or less of the wish of the author rather than giving the real facts in the case. From a copy of the law its main features are condensed and presented below. No question of the day is more prominently before the people than whether prohibition is retaining its hold or declining in the estimation of the people. The bottom fact in this new law is that the prohibition law of Iowa, one of the most stringent in the country, is in full force everywhere in the State except as modified by the following provisions of the new law. In other words, prohibition the normal condition all over the State It has been well known, however, that notably in some fifteen counties of the State the prohibitory law could not be enforced by the local authorities because a majority of the voters persisted in electing officers opposed to enforcement. The antisaloon people of those counties, not the saloons, have called for some relief from this condition of affairs, and the new law is the result. It is not considered necessarily a finality but an experiment rather. The law provides that in cities of 5,000 and more population, upon a request in writing for each individual case of a majority of those who voted at the last preceding general election, and a written consent of all property owners within fifty feet of the proposed saloon, and a bond of \$3,000 by two responsible persons who shall not be on any other similar bond for damages and the observance of the law, and the payment in advance of \$150 quarterly, the applicant may be exempt from the provisions of the prohibitory law provided his raloon is not within three hundred feet of any church or schoolhouse, and that it consists of but one room, with but one opening, and that on the street, with no screens in or about it; no chairs outside the counter, and only enough inside for the use of employes or proprietors; no music, no dancing, no women, no pictures, no gambling and no minors or drunken men, and no customer who has taken the Keely cure, and not to be open on Sunday or election or public holidays, day or evening; nor from 10 p. m. to 5 a. m. any day. In towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants it requires the written consent of 65 per cent. of the voters of the county outside of the city of 5,000 inhabitants. In addition to this the liquor seller must present the consent of the city council to such a saloon, and any incorporated town or city may levy and collect such

The saloon keepers are not jubilant over their victory, if it is their victory, and the more conservative prohibitionists are conceding that it may be well to try this method of restraining the traffic in localities where a majority of the voters prefer it. Even Rev. Bennett Mitchell, who was last year the Prohibition candidate for Governor, has said he has no serious objection to the law, and he hopes under it

additional taxes as it chooses. The real

estate occupied is held responsible for all

taxes and costs.

to requests that the saloon keepers of their town or county or city be exempted from the penalties of the still existing prohibition law for the sake of \$600 a year.

THE LANGUAGE OF ANIMALS. Professor Garner showed a great deal of enterprise and no small amount of nerve his effort to study the language of the rilla and the chimpanzee in their native African wilds. Few persons would care to brave the discomfort, exposure and danger incident to a solitary existence of four months in the heart of an African forest. True, Prof. Garner was fairly well protected by an iron cage, and he had weapons of defense against the gorillas and other large beasts, but neither his cage nor his guns could protect him against the insects, the vermin and the deadly miasm of an

But the question occurs, what was the

use? Professor Garner went to Africa to study the chimpanzee and gorilla language, and as a result of his investigations he reports that they have a distinct vocabulary, rather, a set of sounds for expressing different emotions, which they fully understand, and some of which he ucceeded in interpreting. There is nothing strange in this discovery. If chimpanzees las had not a language of their own they would be exceptional in the entire brute creation. There is not an animal universe, at least not one on the earth or in the air that does not possess the means and the knowledge of communicating with its fellows. Many of these sounds are miliar to all who have noted the habits an peculiarities of different animals. The horse has a neigh of challenge, a whinney of welcome and a scream of rage or pain. The cow has a low of affection for her calf, one of friendliness for her friends and one of alarm for her kind. Every animal of the cattle kind has a peculiar bellow, usually excited by the smell of blood, that will stampede a whole drove. Dogs have many different barks-the bark of happiness, of warning, of anger, of expectation, of pleading, of urgency, and others. The dog fancier understands most of these. The lord of the barnyard knows how to call his entire family around him to share a suddenly discovered something to eat, and the mother hen, by a single cry, makes all her little chickens scamper for refuge from an unseen danger. They do not see the hungry hawk soaring over head, and would not realize the danger if they did, but the hen does, and they know her danger cry. This is very different from the contented clucks with which she strolls around the barnyard followed by her brood or the triumphant song with which she announces the laying of an egg. And so with all other animals. Every beast of the field and bird of the air can and does communicate with its fellows. Huxley says that even ants can communicate with one another the distance of a mile. This being the case, what was the use of Prof. Garner's going to Africa and living in an iron cage four months to discover that chimpanzees have a language? Of course they have. If their language is Greek to us ours is Hebrew to them, and which has the advantage?

So little attention was given to the amendment to the Constitution which was proposed to Congress by the National Reform Association at the time of the hearing, early in March, that the nature of the proposition is not generally understood. It was simply a proposition to amend the preamble to the Constitution by inserting after the words, "We, the people of the United States" and "in order to form a more perfect union," the following words, "devoutly acknowledging the supreme authority and just government of almighty God in all the affairs of men and nations, grateful to Him for our civil and religious liberty; and encouraged by the assurances of His Word to invoke his guidance as a Christian nation, according to his appointed way through Jesus Christ." This proposition was ably advocated before the House committee on judiciary, while the only protest against it was that of Mr. Charles Foley, of Danville, Ind., who objected on the ground that "no definition or statement in words of any religious or theological matter can be given that will be satisfactory to any considerable portion of community, even to-day, much less to-morrow." He further held that this declaration gave the country a national creed which no one could favor. In its stead he urged the Blaine proposition, prohibiting the appropriation of public funds to the support of sectarian schools or institutions. The House committee, it seems to the Journal, reported adversely upon the proposition. It is not the "Word" in the Constitution that is so much needed as the practice of its ethics.

When Indiana contains such hardened young wretches as those who beat John Otto to death in Summerville, a few days ago. it would be wise to confine surplus missionary effort to experiments on home

Senator Voorhees is preparing to deliver a flery philippic against Wall street and the national banks. He will not include the Whisky Trust.

The New York Sun prints the following letter to the editor: My poor wife was placed in the asylum for the insane last year, and I am left alone on a farm with two children-a boy of six years and a bright little girl of three years. have done all my own housework this winter and have seen to the children, as well as doing the work outside, tending to the farm animals

I thought of asking a small favor of your enders, and that is if some of them have children's story and picture papers I would be very much obliged if they could mail me a few for the children. I am compelled to leave them so much in the house alone, while doing the chores and other work outside, and have so little here to interest them, as well as being so far from neighbors, I would feel very grateful to any of your readers who would kindly forward anything of this nature to me for the

The letter was written from Minnedosa, Manitoba, Canada, and signed B. Brandon Beddome. One does not often see anything more touching in print. The letter bears internal evidence of genuineness and sin cerity. The writer is in hard lines, with his wife in an insane asylum and his two little children to look after on a farm in that vast Northwestern region, without | the Swedish Parliament as a simple memcompany, sympathy or help. But he does not complain nor ask anything for hims elf. He is thinking of the children who have to be left alone so much of the time. And he

seen how many voters will put their names | along on their scant fare and clothing, but he would like some stories and picture papers for the children-not new, but old ones that have been used and thrown aside. Perhaps he had such things when he was young, or perhaps he has seen how happy other little children were made by them. He would like his to have something of the kind, but he cannot afford to buy them, so it occurs to him to write to the editor of a New York paper and make a frank appeal to its readers to send his children some second-hand picture books. The Journal gladly gives him the benefit of its columns to extend the circulation of his appeal, and hopes some of its readers will send a picture book or two to the father of the little Beddome children.

The Soldiers' Monument Commissioners are right in causing the arrest of every person who defaces the monument in any manner. The vandals and fools who have a mania for carving and scratching their names in public places should be given to understand that they cannot thus deface the monument with impunity. Every such offender should be arrested and punished.

The Fish and Game Protective Association is doing an excellent work and should have the hearty co-operation of all good citizens.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Didn't Depend on Hearsay. Teacher-Where does the sun rise? Tommy-I dunno. Paw never makes me git up till 'most 8 o'clock.

Essay on Man. Frail man an egotist is, forsooth, When the truth about him is told; In the days when he is young he is proud of his youth,

And he's vain of his age when he's old. An Unequal Race. First Western Citizen-How did the election come out in your town?

Second Western Citizen-Thompson win. of course. He had money, you see, and the best the other feller could do was to give a town lot to every voter.

The Old Man's Observation. "Ef a boy only growed in proportion to his appetite," observed old Mr. Bjacks, as watched his fourteen-year-old son stowaway his supper; "ef a boy only growed in proportion to his appetite, what a mighty

race of giants would be reared in this coun-A Cold Wave.

"I see," said the grocer, thoughtlessly, for he had forgotten that the man with the ginger beard was sitting behind the stove. "I see that the temperature drapped twenty

degrees in fifteen minutes down in Texas the other 'day." "I don't call that nothing," said the man with the singer beard. "I remember when they was a party of us campin' up in the Black hills that the temperture drapped so sudden that one of the mules in the outfit, which was in the act of kickin', was caught an' froze that way, an' stood with its heels in the air two days. We had a ther-

much of a drap at was." "Oh, yes," said the schoolteacher, "it is a well-known fact that at a temperature of about forty degrees below zero the mercury

mometer along, but the cussed thing went

back on us, so I can't ezzactly say jist how

freezes and hence \ cannot register." "That wasn't it at all, young man," said the man with the ginger beard, with fine scorn. "The durn mercury dra sped so quick that the friction made it red het and busted

The man from Potato Creek began to snicker, but the man with the ginger beard stopped his mirth with a stony stare.

LITERARY \ NOTES.

Though the Duchess of Cleveland is seventy-five years of age, she spends several hours every day writing a historical monograph of the mysterious Kasper Hauser. The readers of Thomas Hardy's novels ought to be familiar with the landscape around his house at Max Gate, near Dorchester, for it is said that he has used

every inch of it in his stories. According to Edward Bok, at a recent dinner of magazine writers in New York, where twenty-two men were present, only two had their wine glasses refilled, and more than one-third turned their glasses

Miss Julia Fletcher, otherwise "Dudu" Fletcher, otherwise George Fleming, the novelist, has written a play-one so promising that the London nhanager, Mr. Hare,

has accepted it for production at the Garrick Theater. Kipling's Vermont neighbors characterize the author as "odd." He is never seen without his pipe, never carries spending money

with him, wears shabby clothes, says "begad" a great deal, drives shaggy horses, and likes to play with his baby. Tennyson's neighbor's in the Isle of Wight

will erect to his memory an immense cross on the highest point of the cliffs, which will serve as a beacon for ships at sea. His son has presented to the National Portrait Gallery a copy of the bust of the laureate, made by Woolner in 1857. Word comes from abroad that Bismarck's

memoirs will be fimished very shortly by the ex-Chancellor, and that they have been secured by a German publishing house. The name of the concern is withheld, but it is added that arrangements are being made to bring them out on this side as soon as pos-One of the autlograph sales of the last

year was of an early MS. by Tennyson which was never published. It was written in 1823, and was fentitled "Mungo, the American. A tale by Alfred Tennyson. Showing how he found a sword, and afterwards how it came to the possession of the right owner, after the space of two years."

The Philadelphia Press says: Miss Agnes Repplier, who is so well known in the literary as well as the social world, and who is even moire celebrated in literature in London than she is here, will set out early in May, with some friends, on a leisurely journey round the world. She will go by way of Europe and return overland, spending a month in London and Paris, and passing the winter in the Orient. The whole tour will consume about eighteen months.

The story is being told that the Century company's book on the world's fair was written and published within two weeks. The writing was done by Tudor Jenks and the Illustrating by W. E. Ellsworth. Both men started for the fair one Monday mornby the close of the week the illustrations) and manuscripts were in the office ready to go to the printer. A week later it was published. It contained over two hundred pages, with half that number of illus-

M. Zola says, in an interview reported in McClure's Magazine, that in the future tales for children would be what he should most like to write; "or, perhaps," he adds, "I may carry out a pet scheme of mine and write a history of French literature, which will be quite different from whatever has been written on the subject before." Concerning his persistent struggle to become a member of the French Academy, he delawes that it is more for the novel than for almaself that he is fighting. He wants the norvel "to be recognized as the most imortant form of literature, next to lyric po-The pleasure of terminating a novel. author of "Dr. Pascal" says, is the nly pleasure that he takes in his works.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. They say in Florida that when the fire-

flies come there will be no more cold weather until fall. Prof. Garner, who has just returned from Africa in an attempt to learn the monkey language, is a short, sturdily-built man, with dark, keen eyes and iron-gray mustache and closely-cropped white hair.

Prince Oscar, second son of King Oscar of Sweden, who a few years ago renounced his rights to the throne, in consequence of his marriage to Miss Ebba Munck, lady in waiting on his mother, is about to enter

The old Jeff Davis mansion at Richmond, Va., which has for a number of years been used as the Central school, will on to remove the saloon which has defied the prohibition law within 300 feet of his church in Marshalltown. It remains to be church in Marshalltown. It remains to

that the structure shall be so arranged that a room will be assigned to each Southern

Johnny Wade, of Wentzville, Mo., is only twelve years old, but he is five feet seven, inches tall and weighs 282 pounds. Johnny's father is a butcher and the child has always

been in the habit of drinking warm beef blood, which is said to account for his Verdi announces that "Falstaf" is to be his last work. He says he will never undertake another. He is now in his eightleth year, and his first work, a musical drama, was produced as long ago as 1839. "Rico-letto" was written in 1851, and "Il Trova-

tore" two years later. Mrs. Annie Besant wears a handsome ring sent to her by Mme. Blavatsky. In speaking of it she said "It is very magnetic, and after it was given to Mme. Blavatsky she wore it during the remainder of her last incarnation. I shall wear it during

the rest of my stay on earth this time." No overworked professional man or college don looks forward more eagerly to an autumn holiday among the Alps than does Queen Margher!ta of Italy, who delights to don the picturesque costume of the women of the Val de Lys and to linger after the frosty autumn nights have driven away

less hardy visitors. J. L. Barnard, who was arrested at New Orleans after he had stolen the Bibles out of five church pulpits, in confessing the theft said he resorted to stealing only because he had no work, and that he preyed on churches because he thought they could afford it better than individuals could and

would make less ado about it. As Gladstone was going out for a drive the other day he was being urged by a neighbor of the family to wrap himself up well, when little Dorothy, his grandchild, ran up to the white-haired old man and beseeched that she might be allowed to accompany him. "Let me go with you, grandpa," she said; "you know I take care of

you now. Charles Reade found the hero of his novel, "The Wandering Helr," in the person of Lord Altham, of Ireland, who was sold as a "redemptioner" at Philadelphia in 1728, and who served for twelve years in effect as a slave to one or more masters in Lanacter county, Pennsylvania. The young nobleman was recognized by two Irishmen who came by accident to the house where he lived, and Admiral Vernon afterward took him back to Ireland. Reade laid the scene of Lord Altham's servitude in northern Delaware, but it is pretty well estab-

lished that this was an error. Last week he felt too warm and put His flannel things away. The funeral service will be held

At half past four to-day. -Brooklyn Eagle. Strawberries now are offered for sale

The palates of people to tickle; But I've tried them, you bet, and I find I Just as much good from a pickle

-Buffalo Courier.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

We could stand prosperity much better if we only had the time to enjoy it -Puck. The Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge is telling the story of his life .- Cincinnati En-

It isn't Breckinridge or Madeline that needs sympathy. It's the jury .- Philadelphia Press. Closeleigh-It gives me great pleasure to offer you this cigar. Jones-Great Scott! is

Money talks, but there are a good many small loans that you will never hear again. -Cincinnati Tribune "That's what I got for my pains," sobbed

it that bad?-Life.

the small boy as he swallowed a close of castor oil.-Philadelphia Record. When a girl in this part of the West gets

more than two dresses at a time it proves that she is getting her wedding outfit ready.-Atchison Globe. There seems to be some doubt as to whether Mr. Coxey is a crank, a sensa-

tionalist or just a plain, ordinary jackass. -Cleveland Plain Dealer. Don't gib too much 'tention ter fancy 'complishments. Er man gits erhead much faster by plain walkin' dan he kin by

turnin' somersets.-Washington Star. If Zola is not getting the reports of the Breckinridge trial and laying them away for future use he is making the great mistake of his life.-Pittsburg Chronicle Tele-

The china cups and the cut-glass tumblers go the way of all fragile things, but the one breakable thing that Bridget never smashes, and you long to smash for her,

is her own mug.-Life. "The advantage of being an alcerman," said the honorable gentleman from the 'Steenth ward in reflective mood, 'is that you do a good business and don't have to

advertise."-Chicago Tribune. THE COUNTRY SCHOOL. The Old-Fashiened Kind Had Many

Points of Merit. Atlantic Monthly.

They had no curriculum, no notions of 'time allotments' and "harmonious development" and "logical sequence" and the rest of it, but only a simple and direct way of getting children to read, write and cipher at a very early age, and to be ashamed if they did it badly. Then-and here was the great unconscious principle that the country school was demonstrating -wherever any pupil had a point of individuality to work upon, some taste or some talent, there the teacher found his opportunity. The college youth, himself just waking up to the charm of literature or the fascination of scientific experiment, was led instinctively to pass on to his inquiring pupil some spark of the divine fire of original study. The close personality of the relation gave a power to the teaching which no mechanical system could ever attain. was the method which the experience of the

world, from Socrates down, has shown to

be the only effective one-the method of direct impact of one mind on another. Under this system, which was no system, the mind of the pupil blossomed out into the most vigorous growth of which it was capable. It never got the ruinous notion that a machine was going to do its work for it: there was no machine. If the teacher had anything in him it was called out by the fresh, unspolled enthusiasm of the "getting through" the country school. The pupil went there term after term, year after year, simply demanding, as did the pupils of ancient Greece and those of the fair erris days of the mediaeval universities, whatever new the teacher of the moment had to give. There was no "course," because there were no limitations of subject or of time. In that procession of active youth coming from the larger life of the college there was sure to be, sooner or later, some representative of every subject of study. The strain on the personality of the teacher was immense, and it produced a response. Individual answered to individual and out of this give-and-take came originality Then there was a change. All this was found to be unscientific. The method must be made conscious of itself. There arose a being whose shadow has since darkened all the land, the "educator." To be simply a teacher was no longer enough; we must have educators, and that quickly. This hodge-podge of pupils of different ages must be broken up into "grades." Every pupil belonged in a grade, and there he must go and stay; if at the given time there was no grade into which he precisely fitted, so much the worse for him; away with him

into the outer darkness! The Smoke Nuisance.

The abatement of the smoke nulsance is still giving the authorities of Chicago a great deal of trouble, and a recent decision of Judge Gary threatens to add to it. In a case brought under the ordinance which forbids factory owners to pollute the air with clouds of smoke and imposes a fine for every offense, the Judge held that they could not be compelled to burn hard coal. "Proprietors of such nuisances," says the chief smoke inspector, "believe that Judge Gary's decision practically nullifies the smoke ordinance. It shall be my duty to teach them that it doesn't. The city cannot compel a man to burn hard coal, it is true. But it can and will compel him not to have large streams of smoke come from his chimneys. Any man who owns a chimney can burn soft coal, or old rags, or anything else he wants to so long as he doesn't create too much smoke. But if he makes a smoke nulsance it will cost him \$50 a day in fines. When he has paid \$300 a week for a few months he may decide that it will be cheaper in the future to burn hard coal and make less smoke. We shall also get at smoke offenders in another way. We shall enforce the city ordinance which provides that all engineers or stokers who willfully permit dense volumes of smoke to issue from their chimneys shall forfeit their licenses." building commissioner promises to co-operate with the smoke inspector in abating the nulsance by submitting to him all plans for new buildings. The commissioner will require that the capacity of chimneys shall be large enough, the draft strong enough, and the boller capacity for power great enough to insure a proper combustion of the coal. These rules will extend to all plans